

## THE PACIFIC

## Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : : : JULY 19

Our salute to Lieutenant Colonel French of the Salvation Army. He says, as a result of travel and study, that it is better to concentrate vice "than to scatter temptation all over a city." That remark feels like a refreshing breeze in a vacuum.

Cooper's afterthought of a public park in order to block the work of Jared Smith would be amusing if it were not so transparent and thoroughly silly.—Bulletin.

The Board of Health should see that nobody is ever vaccinated from the Bulletin calf. If he were he might bleed like that and be sold for immature veal.

With the distinction of having elected the worst Legislature Hawaii ever saw and sending to Washington the most incompetent Congressman there, the Home Rule party is serene in the thought that if it is not given an extra legislative session the President's rage against the Acting Governor will need a man-of-war to express it.

No extra session! The Home Rulers had their chance and threw it away to do politics. It is their fault that things are in bad shape, and there is no assurance that they would not make them worse if given another show. Their demand for an extra session is merely the howl of hungry wolves; and the outside demand is merely the starving chorus of the coyotes of the printing ring.

The plea for water troughs, made occasionally in this column, is having some results. There are now two troughs on the Waikiki road aside from the old one in Kapiolani Park, and no horse travelling between the turn and Diamond Head need go thirsty. We are not apprised of any trough on the Pall road or out Kalihi and Moanalua way, but it may be assumed that a growing appreciation of the needs of dumb brutes will bring one in time.

We hasten to allay the fright of those who announce that Mr. Thurston has gone to Washington to oppose a Judge whom the bar of Honolulu has branded as being unworthy of his post. Mr. Thurston will go no further than the Coast, where he has private business. Doubtless he would go to Washington if the public interests were such as to require his presence, but he is justified in the opinion that the brief of the Bar Association, when filed and reinforced by affidavits from various parts of the United States, will be all that is required to free the Island judiciary from the stain of Mr. Humphreys' name and the bad odor of his presence.

Delegate Wilcox also ventures the opinion that Hawaii needs an outsider for Governor. It is a case of anything to beat Dole even if the Islands have to take a carpet-bagger. However, as Mr. Dole will stay where the President put him, the question is not one of imminent concern, and if it were we should risk nothing in the prophecy that, so far as the Governorship is affected, no carpet-bagger need apply. The principle of taking Governors of Territories from among the people living there is so well established that the present Executive of Arizona is a resident of twenty-two years' standing and the Governor of New Mexico was born on the soil.

The recurring fiscal troubles of various fraternal "orders" that do insurance and promise annuities call notice to the fact that Hawaii has, in large degree, escaped the predatory arts of these societies. "Orders" with pretentious names and pompous rituals are formed on the Mainland nearly as fast as fools are born—that is, about one a minute. They issue prospectuses, start lodges and collect money preparatory to the pyrotechnic rite of blowing up. It is the fashion to parade statistics of how much money is wasted on tobacco and the amount is indubitably large. But even in comparison with it the sum squandered on bunco fraternities looks quite respectable.

## GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE.

After careful consideration, the Acting Governor, Henry E. Cooper, yesterday returned to the Legislature the appropriation bills with but one veto. Both houses sustained the veto and the bills for which the extra session was called are now law. Certain matters which were overlooked by the Legislature were again called to their attention, and the unpaid bills which belong to the Department of Public Works were put before the Houses with the suggestion that they be paid. Unless this is done there will be worked a hardship to those of the Territorial contractors who have gone ahead with their work and have spent their money in carrying out their business agreements.

Many of the Independents are ready to take adjournment today and go home without such further action as the Governor suggests. This would mean that they would imperil the men who have done the public service and invested their capital in the doing. The reason for this move will be that they hope and expect by it to force the Executive to call them to meet once more for the purpose of general legislation. This proposed extra session, which has not met with any approval except from those who think more of the offices to be created under multiplicity of governments than of the good of the Territory, would be of sixty days' duration and would give opportunity for consideration of all the schemes which showed their heads during the first meeting.

The avowed purpose of the session, if one could be forced, would be to pass the County bill, but there is no chance for any such result. The Acting Governor has put the members of the Legislature in the position of paying or refusing to pay the legitimate bills of the Territory. He cannot do this. He recommends. But if the people want to find those responsible they will not have far to search. Given the data, time for the consideration and their duty, if the legislators do not do as they should, they cannot in reason blame the Executive. If it is a matter of the credit of the Territory, they must face the responsibility.

## WHY CREDITS ARE CUT.

Of all the acts of the Legislature, which may in the future cause the people to rise and call the members other than blessed, none will be more active nor far-reaching than the measure known as "An act to provide for the exemption of certain personal property from attachment, execution, distress and forced sale of every nature and description; and repealing an act entitled 'An act to facilitate the recovery of rents,' passed on the 10th day of January, 1895, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act."

The provisions of the act are so wide that the purposes for which it was passed are more than accomplished. If it was the desire of the men who favored this law to prevent the sale of the property of their constituents to secure the payment of any debt which they may contract, it seems more than probable that this plan will be entirely successful. The far-reaching effects of the act make it well worth the reading. The act in full was published in the Advertiser, April 27th, and is too extended to be reprinted here. It will be enough to say that there is nothing in the way of personal property, except perhaps diamonds, which are not exempt from attachment. Further than this, under the act, there may be no garnishee on the wages of any head of a family up to \$200 and of any other person to the sum of \$50. With these provisions it will be seen that there is practically a suspension of the operations of the law by which suit may be entered to recover small debts, whether for rentals or for any other object.

The bill was meant to prevent hardship being worked upon the worthy poor, the persons who for any reason at all find that they cannot pay their debts, and for whom the provisions of this measure mean a safe discharge without the sacrifice of all their belongings. In its intent it presupposes that there are to be debts for which, they being unsecured, the personal estates of the debtors will be liable. There is where the greatest error of the bill promises to be. As soon as the bill became a law and the merchants became aware of its provisions, there was an immediate stiffening of the credit systems. Where before in this city any respectable workman was able to find credit for the necessities, and many of the luxuries too, the time has come when it is scarcely possible for one who is not well known and thoroughly responsible to have the courtesy of credit extended to him. Where before those who needed the accommodation of time for the payment of their bills, owing to the non-realization on small crops or the non-payment of wages, could find tradesmen who would see them through any tight place, now there is often a refusal, and as often an indication that it is not thought wise to permit the line of credit to assume large proportions.

It will appear at a glance that such provisions will work a hardship upon the very men for whose benefit the bill was framed. The men of small salaries, under \$200, for those who have families, and less than \$50 for those who are single, will feel the weight first, in that they will never be able to secure the little accommodations which make the maintenance of a family possible without some inconveniences, growing out of lack of ready money, though full enough is due to meet every obligation. It is not the men of large means, even though they may be of the hardest-working class, upon whom this change in the conduct of business will fall with weight. The well-known and thoroughly reliable ones will find no scaling of their lines of credit. The man who needs is the sufferer.

But there may have been an economic purpose which is not apparent at first glance. It may have been in the mind of the astute individual who framed this bill to prevent the workmen from buying beyond their means. The exemptions are so wide that they indicate that the father of the bill had either had knowledge of the task of collection of what are known as "bad" bills or has had a hard time dodging a collector. So in an effort to protect the workman, it has been done at the expense of his comfort. He will not be able to spend so much, for there will be no credit, and it is a fact that it is under such system that extravagance lurks. So the public benefactor will gain his point, unless there appears a thriving industry, which has for its sign three golden balls, and the articles exempted from the collector go into his maw, as money often has to be raised. With the cutting off of credits the men who have to sell will not suffer so much as those who have to buy, and hereafter must bring cash with an order.

## FUTURE OF MONROE DOCTRINE.

There is a growing belief among thoughtful men that the peace and prosperity of the United States are likely to get more harm than help from an adherence to the Monroe doctrine. When the infant republic accepted the doctrine from the hands of a great Englishman, Mr. Canning, it was with the idea that the proximity of new European colonies to the southern border of the Union would menace the integrity of the States. That idea is no longer tenable. Great Britain and France in Cayenne hardly threaten us more than did Spain in Cuba, nor England in Canada. In fact, these places are now hostages given by foreign powers for their good behavior. Great Britain might have fought us twice within forty years but for the fear of losing Canada; and Spain even submitted to American intervention in Cuba, and recalled Weyler under duress, rather than accept war.

Now that the United States is so strong as to make it a matter of indifference to the military and naval power of the land what European flag might be planted in a South American capital, the only practical question affecting the continuance of the Monroe doctrine is that of trade. Would more business be done by American manufacturers if Latin America were defended from Old World aggression than would otherwise be the case? If so, it might pay, if at not too great cost of war, to adhere to the doctrine. But the facts are that Europe has now the best of the South American trade and there are no signs that she will lose it. The sympathy of South America is indubitably with Europe, the Old World being to that continent what the United States was to Hawaii before annexation. South Americans go there for pleasure, business, travel and education. Few if any really prefer the Anglo Saxon dominions of North America. The reason is largely racial. The Anglo Saxon and the Latin have few points of contact and many of repulsion, and to these racial conditions are added those which

come of generations of commercial intimacy. So strongly ingrained is this good-fellowship between the South Americans and the Old World that the former give but a grudging welcome to the political safeguards thrown about them by this Government. They feel that we are acting from selfish and grasping motives; that there is more danger from Americans than Europeans, in that we propose to carry our flag to every part of the Western Hemisphere; and when they get up Monroe doctrine conclave of their own, as they sometimes do for academic discussion, Uncle Sam is not invited. The result is that we are paying our policemen to guard South America when its inhabitants are all the while inviting the enemy to come in and charging the officer with being a thief and a vandal. Isn't it a rather unprofitable business for us?

Now suppose we drop the Monroe doctrine—what results might be anticipated? Of course Europe would soon divide the continent and we, if we chose, could get a part of it for ourselves. Having acquired the land, Europe would develop it and add its resources to the trade of the world in which the United States is getting a little more to carry year by year. As things are now, South America is a neglected treasure-house. Its decaying inhabitants are merely existing on the soil. As things might be with progressive races in control, South America would add its billions annually to the wealth of civilized men.

The time is coming when Europe will insist upon the "most-favored-nation" rights in South America such as the United States, in the course of Far Eastern events, has claimed in the Old World. Germany now has 30,000 subjects in Southern Brazil who are building up, in that far country, the commercial and domestic institutions of the Fatherland. The time is coming when Germany may wish to see these people divide the vast Brazilian territory and put it under her own flag. If she does, what answer is the United States to make? Are we to interfere and insist that 300,000 Germans, a civilizing agency of the first rank, shall continue under the rule of a degenerate Latin race? What excuse could there be for such an utterance—what excuse to progress and civilization? Germany in Brazil could do us no harm and through the development of trade might do us much good. Why should we undertake to keep her out while insisting, as we did three years ago, that she had no right to object to our conquest of the Philippines?

The attempt to do so would mean a costly and bloody war. Is America prepared to wage it for the sake of keeping civilization away from South America, and on behalf of a suspicious and unfriendly people? God forbid!

Business men are not easy to victimize as a rule and that is what makes it surprising that they succumb so readily to the imposition of newspapers which can offer no circulation in return for advertising. It takes a new daily entering a field already filled, years to get enough readers, to say nothing of exclusive readers, to make its space worth anything at all to an advertiser. Yet papers start in Honolulu which claim to pay at the end of three months, to have the largest circulations at the end of six and to contemplate great buildings and costly presses at the end of nine. The game differs from thimble-rigging only in degree. Any business man who will take the trouble to watch the street sales of the two morning papers here, observe the relative frequency of their appearance in the hands of people on the cars and on the hotel verandas and the comparative demand for them at the newsstands; and who will observe the loads of the carriers in the morning, will easily account for the Republican's big deficits even if he cannot do so for the appearance of his trade announcement in a paper so rarely read. It is easily demonstrable that the new morning paper ranks fourth if not fifth in circulation here and that it has no readers exclusively its own. The Republican extends to no buying public which has not already been reached by other journals; and the public it cannot get is legion. Hence an advertisement in its obscure columns is money thrown away as surely as if it had been tossed overboard from the wharf.

## MATINS.

"I haven't seen your new cook yet. How do you like her, Kate?"

"Oh, Augustus, her waste is something perfectly awful!"

"Never mind her figure. What I wish you'd tell me is, does she throw things away like the last one? Does she waste things?"

"But, you stupid old Augustus, I have just told you!"

"You did nothing of the kind. I asked you a simple question, and you gave me a fool answer about the cook's abdominal circumference."

"I did not, sir—you are downright vulgar. I'm sure I tried to answer your question. And you're just as cross and mean as you can be this morning. I wish I was dead, I do!"

"There, darling! there, darling! Never mind! Don't cry! I'm awful sorry! There now! There now! Of course you tried to answer my question, but somehow or other you got it all tangled up. Never mind that infernal fat old cook!"

"But, Augustus, she isn't old; and she isn't the least bit fat; she's just as skinny as—"

"There you go, contradicting yourself again! Just like a woman!"

There is no telling what might have happened if the unsympathetic whistle of the suburban had not at that instant shrilled in through the open window.

Augustus grabbed his hat and sprinted for the station, his mind in a confused whirl of kitchen extravagance, weeping wife, fat cook, and a ferocious resolution to toy with no more midnight lobster salad.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

## THE DISGUSTED BETTOR.

Pat went to the Morris Park race track the other day and fell in with a number of sporting friends who were playing races. Pat was urged to bet, but steadily refused until he saw two of his friends cash in large winnings. Finally, after much urging, he put \$2 on a horse, from which moment he became deeply interested. As the horses came down the track Pat's fingers clutched the back of the seat and his eyes were wide with excitement. The horse on which he had bet finished sixth. Pat, without a word, but with a look of deep disgust, got up and hurried down to the paddock where the jockeys were. Calling the youngster who had ridden that particular horse aside, Pat inquired in deeply injured tones:

"In livin's name, young man, phwat detained you?"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

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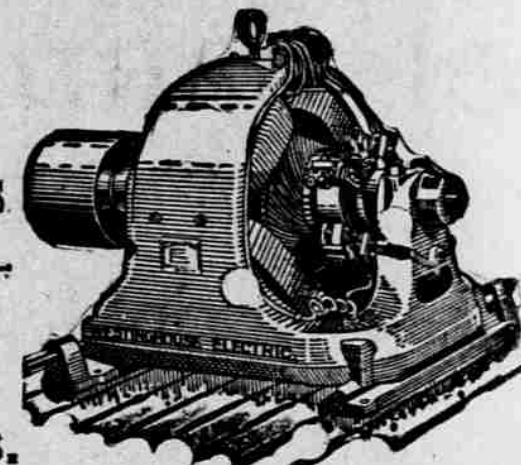
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